

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please replace the claims, including all prior versions, with the listing of claims below.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for determining the offset error of a measurement, where the measurement is subject to such an offset error of a coil current of an electromagnetic actuator which has two coils respectively assigned to two final positions of the actuator, comprising:

measuring the coil supplying a current to the coil assigned to the present final position through a corresponding coil when the actuator is in a final position in which the coil is not supplied with current during the operation of the actuator; and

providing the value obtained as the offset error, wherein the actuator has two coils respectively assigned to the final position, and

measuring the coil current through the coil not assigned to the present final position, where the coil not assigned to the present final position is not supplied with a current, is measured to determine the offset error.

2. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the coil current is measured by potential tapping before and after a resistor connected in series with the coil, wherein the potential taps are being fed to a differential amplifier, and a constant value is added to a value output by the differential amplifier.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim [[3]] 1, further comprising:
supplying the coil assigned to the final position with a capture current and a holding current such that the actuator is transferred into the final position.

5. (Currently Amended) A circuit for determining the offset error of a measurement, the measurement subject to an offset error of a coil current I of an electromagnetic actuator, the circuit comprising:

~~at least one coil~~ two coils with a resistor connected in series into a supply line of the first coil wherein ~~at least one coil is a component~~ the two coils are components of the actuator;

a differential amplifier to which the potential on both sides of the resistor is fed; and

a control circuit which evaluates the output of the differential amplifier when the first coil is not carrying any current and the second coil is carrying current, during the operation of the actuator, and the value obtained is output as the offset error I_0 .

6. (Previously Presented) The circuit as claimed in claim 5, wherein the output of the differential amplifier is fed together with the output of a constant-voltage source to an adding element such that an offset error of a specific polarity is obtained.

7. (Previously Presented) The circuit as claimed in claim 5, wherein the actuator has first and second coils assigned to a final position, and

a resistor is connected in the supply line to each coil, the differential amplifier taps the voltage dropping across the resistor, and the control circuit evaluates outputs of the differential amplifiers.

8. (Previously Presented) The circuit as claimed in claim 7, wherein the control circuit for supplying current to the first and second coils transfers the actuator into a final position, and the first coil assigned to the final position carries a capture current and a holding current, and the control circuit evaluates the output of the differential amplifier of the second coil.

9. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the offset error I_0 is determined and low-pass-filtered multiple times.